



TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT



Democratic Governance

The Territorial Development Action line contributes to reducing territorial imbalances and promoting territorial cohesion within the countries. This process goes hand in hand with social cohesion, since economic and social inequalities are also expressed in the geography of development. EUROSocial starts from the importance of the territories, accompanying public policies adapted to their specific realities, strengthening decentralisation processes and multilevel governance, taking advantage of their talents through competitiveness and territorial innovation and supporting joint strategies in regions located on both sides of the border.

IN WHICH AREAS DOES IT WORK?

The Territorial Development Line is structured around three strategic axes:

► **Multilevel Governance Strategies:**

The aim of this axis is to contribute to strengthening governance structures, including coordination and harmonisation in the relationship between powers. Also, strengthening the capacities of local and regional governments to develop more inclusive cities and territories.

► **Systems for competitiveness, productivity and innovation in the territory and improvement in initiatives for territorial planning and rural development:**

This axis aims to incorporate the territorial dimension into the fundamental competitiveness-innovation relationship and



WHICH SDG DOES IT INVOLVE?



EUROPEAN CONSENSUS

Initiative: Good governance, democracy, rule of law and human rights.

The EU and its Member States: Will support the development of capacities for solid institutions and multilevel governance, with the participation of people in vulnerable situations and minorities through partnerships between national, subnational and local governments and taking advantage of the potential for digital solutions.

Consortium led by:



to democratize productivity to reduce the current gap between regions.

► Cross Border Cooperation Programmes:

This axis is based on accompanying the generation and strengthening of cross-border cooperation programmes among countries for the integration of public services with the aim of harmonising public policies on both sides of the border.

This line of work promotes a gender approach in the territories and addresses complementary elements with other areas of the Programme such as Social Policies. Likewise, the territorial approach is configured as a transversal thread that cuts across all the actions in the EUROSocIAL+ Programme.

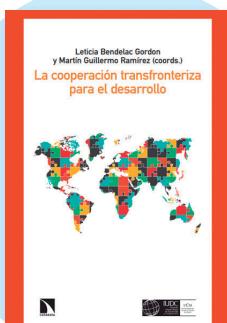
ACTIONS BY COUNTRIES

The EUROSocIAL approach addresses the specificities of the countries with scaling from the national to the local level, while also promoting multi-country and regional initiatives.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Association of European Border Regions (AEBR)
- European Committee of the Regions (CoR)
- Spanish Regional Development Agencies Forum (ADR Forum)
- DEMUCA Foundation
- ECLAC
- DG REGIO
- INNOVACT Programme
- INNOV-AL Programme
- OECD

► Publications



EUROSOCIAL LIBRARY

Cross-border cooperation in the service of democratic governance and social cohesion



Multilevel governance

- REGIONAL: support to the Latin American Network of Regional Development Policies, as a space that promotes the exchange of experiences and good practices, giving priority to the development of land-use planning instruments at the Latin American level to improve multilevel governance and the inclusion of the territorial approach in public policies from the perspective of the SDGs.
- COSTA RICA: support in the country's decentralisation process and advocacy for the approval and implementation of the Costa Rican Regional Development Act.
- COLOMBIA: support to incorporate the territorial approach into the victims reparation policy, turning the territory into a structuring axis in the peace process in Colombia.
- ECUADOR: support in consolidating decentralisation processes and appropriate financing models, through tax optimisation at the subnational level.
- PERU: accompanying the creation and implementation of Regional Development Agencies from the standpoint of innovation.
- CHILE: support for the design of an institutional architecture for multilevel management in particular territories including "Macrozones and Border Zones" and collaboration in the implementation of the regional secretariats for social and human development.

NETWORKS

- Latin American Regional Development Network

Settlements, Territorial Planning and Urban Development and in drafting and updating Municipal Programmes and Urban Development Schemes.

- GUATEMALA: support in designing an Urban Policy and the specialisation of cities with gender equity.
- ECUADOR: support in designing the Inter-sectoral Agenda of the Sea..
- BRAZIL: accompaniment in reforming the National Policy on Regional Development.
- EL SALVADOR: support in implementing the Land Management Act and in a decentralisation model for public policies.

Transborder Cooperation Programmes

- MEXICO-GUATEMALA: support for the approval and implementation of the cross-border Binational Strategy and its implementation.
- MEXICO, NORTHERN BORDER: diagnosis regarding the socioeconomic, legal and territorial situation in the border municipalities along the Northern Mexican Border.
- URUGUAY, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, PERU: promoting the strengthening of cross-border cooperation programmes, encouraging the transfer of territories from being an object to being an active subject for development along the Ecuador-Peru border; the border between Ecuador and Colombia, the Uruguay River Basin (Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina) and the Laguna Merín (Uruguay and Brazil).

Territorial planning and systems to promote competitiveness, productivity and innovation

- BRAZIL, PERU AND GUATEMALA: territories that are committed to innovation are supported with methodologies based on the Regional Innovation Smart Specialisation Strategy (RIS3).
- MEXICO: collaboration in the Implementation of the General Law on Human